

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7550.—VOL. XLVI.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th June, at the parish church, Newcastle, West Lincs., by the Rev. Thomas Willis, assisted by the Rev. George Gould and the Rev. Mr. W. H. Buxton, third son of the late Commander-General William Pitt, to Deborah Charlotte, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Pitt, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Mrs. Pitt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. George Gibson, Esq., of Rainton Castle.

On the 13th August, by special license, at St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Benjamin W. Moore, of Sydenham, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ward, of Liverpool, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Ward, of Liverpool.

On the 15th instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Patten, Charles, the third son of Thomas Gall, of Holroyd House, Hampstead, Middlesex, England, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Long, of Liverpool.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd instant, after a long illness, Captain Thomas Cassell, R.N., of Thrush, Hastings River, Port Macquarie, late of Kent, England, aged 65 years, Benjamin Carter, of Tapley, aged 45.

On the 16th of August, at the residence of her parson, Miller's Point, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of George and Charlotte Pitt, Liverpool, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On Saturday, the 16th instant, at his residence, 237, Macquarie-street, Liverpool, the 16th instant, his residence, Rock Cottage, Balmain, aged 34 years, Annie, the beloved wife of William F. Graves, and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Graves, of Liverpool, Lancashire and Shropshire House, Runcorn.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Ulverston, Lancashire, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah, daughter of the late W. Pitt, of Ulverston, and Mrs. Pitt, and auctioneer, of this city, aged 64 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The fine A1 ship HOLLISSE, 630 tons register, ROBERT RIDLAND, commander, and superior accommodation for cabin passengers, and will sail in a few days.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO SAIL THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER.—FIRST CLASS FOR LONDON.—WHITE STAR LINE, 1500 TONS OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.—The magnificent A1 clipper ship WHITE STAR, 2340 tons register, THOMAS G. KERR, commander.

The WHITE STAR is still under the able command of Captain T. G. KERR, who will sail in the same time.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board at Circular Quay, to Captain KERR; WILLIS, MERRYL, and CO., agents, or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

BUCKHAMPTON TO LONDON direct.—The FROWNING BEAUTY will sail in all January.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Sydney; or BYRNES, BASSETT, and CO., Rockhampton and Fort Denison.

STEAMER MULRAY, from ADELAIDE, will discharge THIS DAY, at Corporation Wharf, Consigns will please present bills of lading and pay freight to J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

ON THE 17th instant, his residence, Rock Cottage, Balmain, aged 34 years, Annie, the beloved wife of William F. Graves, and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Graves, of Liverpool, Lancashire and Shropshire House, Runcorn.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Ulverston, Lancashire, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah, daughter of the late W. Pitt, of Ulverston, and Mrs. Pitt, and auctioneer, of this city, aged 64 years.

NOTICE.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, TO-MORROW NIGHT, (TUESDAY), AT 3; AND WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3.

TO CLARENCE TUNER.—COLLAROV, THIS MORNING (MONDAY), at 7; and ILLALONG, TOMORROW NIGHT (TUESDAY), at 11.

TO BRISBANE RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, THIS AFTERNOON (MONDAY), at 5.

TO BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, TOMORROW AFTERNOON (TUESDAY), at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, WEDNESDAY, AT 11.

SHIP SHAND, from LONDON.—ALL ACCOUNTS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN MANCHESTER AND BATAVIA, those not rendered at my office on MONDAY, the 18th instant, will not be recognised.

VIAD'ARAM, 4, Richmond-terrace, Domina.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the French barque MARIA WILHELMINE, must be rendered to the undersigned before MONDAY, the 18th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

LINCK and CO., agents.

CHARTERS FOR COALS.—Wanted VESSELS of app size, to load coal at Newcastle for VESSELS OF APPROPRIATION.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, first-class VESSELS, of moderate tonnage, to load for colonial ports. Apply to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., ship brokers, Spring-street.

WINDSOR VOLUNTEER BALL.—A Ball, under the management of the officers and members of the Windsor Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st August instant.

STEWARDS.—Mr. J. COHEN, Manager, Office, foot of Market-street.

H. R. S. N. S. COMPANY.—Yan to and from the HUNTER.—THE MORPETH, THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 12.

THE PATERSON; on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7.

THE MORPETH, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

FROM MORPETH:.—THE BRISBANE, and FTSWICH, daily.

BRISBANE.—Vessel in communication between BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.

CHARLES CLARK, manager, A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

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THE RIFLES OF 1861.
(From the Volunteer's Book of Facts.)

THE "HENRY" RIFLE.

At the latter end of 1860, a short paragraph went "round the paper," to the effect that a new rifle had been patented by an Edinburgh gunmaker. It was further stated that the inventor had, in a recent trial of his rifle, scored as many as eight points out of sixteen shots at 1000 yards, the first shot being a miss, and the others hitting the target made up of three centres and two outliers. To those that this statement took the whole world—makers and armament experts—would give but a faint idea of the effect produced. It was deemed incredible, and many refused to believe that any but a "Whitworth" could produce such results. However, it soon transpired that the rifle in question was none other than the "Henry," which was destined, ere nine months had elapsed, to win the first place in trials to none for the correct scientific principle which had been adopted, and for the exact and wonderful accuracy of its range.

We think it may safely be asserted of the "Henry" that, since the invention of gunpowder, no weapon has ever acquired so universal and substantial in the same short space of time. The great results obtained from it, and the position which it invariably takes in every rifle contest, clearly prove to our mind that the principle was not by any means a novel one. Mr. Greener has, however, constructed on this principle to the English Government, and back as 1836! The rifle of Captain Minni was a great improvement, however, upon those of Delvigne and Thouvenel, and other French experimentalists; and the fabulous accounts reported of it induced the English Government seriously to consider the advisability of adopting an improved weapon for our own army.

The first order was issued, in 1851, and in the following year the leading gunmakers of the country were invited to send in pattern muskets, with a view of securing an arm embodying all the recent improvements, for general adoption throughout the service. The experiments which ensued were carried out at the Government's factory at Enfield, and the rifle finally adopted for the service, which had been employed to compete for the second steamer of the Queen. The result is, no doubt, fresh in the recollection of our readers.

By the rules of the Association, competitors were allowed to bring their own arms, and as Mr. Henry had not availed himself of this privilege, he would have been compelled, in the event of competing, to make use of the mechanical rest provided by the Association. Mr. Whitworth, on the other hand, came prepared with his rifle, which had been adopted for his and, as the chances of success were much in favour of the latter, Mr. Henry declined to compete, and Mr. Whitworth had a quiet "walk over."

The next public competition in which the "Henry" put in an appearance was at Wimbleton, where it soon attracted attention from the astonishing results which it produced. At this meeting the proofs of its power and accuracy were so numerous and satisfactory a character that it at once obtained a position of the kind yet manufactured was produced, and Mr. Whitworth had the gratification of seeing the example set so produce a most beneficial effect in the development of correct scientific principles in the construction of rifled firearms.

The science of gunnery has of late made such rapid

strides, of astonishing everyone with the wonderful results which have been obtained, that it were useless to speculate on its probable future, and future generations will smile at our conceit in imagining the "Whitworth" and the "Henry" such perfect weapons we have very little doubt; and most sincerely do we trust it may be so, believing with Mr. Whitworth that "the greater the precision with which firearms may be used at long distances, and the more their power of destruction are increased, the greater will be the advantage which nations become to use them against each other; while at the same time, a greater superiority will be given to wealth and civilisation over mere numerical strength."

The SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family

Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 7000 and 8000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING MAIL, it has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in Australia.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 6 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office, 10, George-street, or to the Post Office, 10, Pitt-street, 2 lines, £1 4d; 3d, 10s; and 2d, for every additional line for each insertion. The cost of Advertising, 2 lines, £1 4d; 3d, 10s; and 2d, for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s, to the advertiser's account, if booked. A book of account will be given where the insertion continues for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.

* Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL for sale must apply to the printer, or their order will not be attended to.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

KERR'S SMALL BORE RIFLE AND THE LONDON ARMOURED COMPANY'S LONG ENFIELD.

The Enfield rifles manufactured by the London Armoured Company are now to be volunteers in every part of the country, for the encouragement of their manhood and finish has been attained in many a hard-fought contest, during the past year. They are

now to be Government rifles—every part interchanging with those manufactured at Enfield—and such are allowed at Wimbleton and other prize matches.

We have already given few particulars with respect to the manufacture of the Enfield at the Government's Armament Factories, and we are now enabled to supply a few additional facts, which we think will prove of interest to volunteers.

The application of machinery to the manufacture of firearms, though recently introduced into England, has been in use for several years, with more or less success, in America and on the continent of Europe.

According to the evidence of Mr. Prosser, given before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1864, an English firm, Blaenau, J. and Son, of Birmingham, took out a patent for the Improvement of Firearms, and for the application of Machinery thereto, so far back as 1811. This patent was offered to the English Government and refused, and was ultimately bought by the Russian Government, who established a factory at Tools, in order to work the

patent.

The experiment appears to have been successful, for a gentleman who visited Tools, in 1822, reports that he saw a number of soldiers put the various parts of these machine-made rifles together, and fire off the rifles in two minutes! We give the fact just as it was stated to the Committee, without offering any opinion of our own as to its accuracy. There can be no doubt, however, that these rifles were then put together, and properly fitted previously to the public exhibition just described.

With respect to the machinery now in active operation at the works of the London Armoured Company, the lock and barrel bedding machines are, perhaps, the most interesting. The latter performs its work in about two and a half minutes, whilst the lock can be fitted to the stock in about fifty-eight seconds! The weight of the piece is 10 lbs., and the number of hands employed being about 350, and the machines, including jigs and fixtures, which may almost be called machines, being ultimately bought for £1000 each.

The Enfield is, in its penetrative power, stated to be

CAPTAIN HANS BUESK'S "PERFECTED RIFLE."

Hans Buesk, whose name, owing to many interesting publications on the subject, is so intimately connected with rifles and rifle-shooting, has recently printed a new edition of his invention. The accounts hitherto published of this rifle and this rifle are conclusive on one point, viz.—that of penetration; and if the other delectors of a perfect rifle be on a par with its penetrative power, Captain Buesk will deserve the thanks of all who take an interest in the progress of rifled firearms.

As contrasted with the Daw-Jacob, the Whitworth, and the Enfield, its penetrative power is stated to be

Captain Buesk's..... 14:41

Daw-Jacob..... 13:83

Whitworth's..... 13:50

Enfield..... 11:08

Another trial, with equal charges of powder, bullet of the same weight, and a range of thirty yards, gave the following results—

Number of balls penetrated.

1st shot. 2nd shot. 3rd shot.

Captain Buesk's..... 17..... 16..... 17..... 16

Whitworth..... 14..... 12..... 13..... 13

Enfield..... 12..... 11..... 12..... 11

Turner's..... 13..... 12..... 14..... 14

Henry's..... 12..... 14..... 13..... 14

Lancaster's..... 15..... 13..... 14..... 15

Wesley's..... 14..... 13..... 14..... 12

In penetrating power, therefore, these rifles are equally well adapted for sporting purposes.

The form of rifling is such as will not impair all the advantages of the "Jacob" system, obviates all the objections to that admirable arm.

We have only to add, that the peculiar merit which Mr. Turner claims for his rifle consists in the absence of fouling—a great desideratum in a small bore rifle.

We have also to add, that the rifle is well made, especially constructed to test this claim, fully substantiates the advantage thus claimed; for though the rifle was used for three consecutive days without being cleaned, it was found to load freely to the last; and what is a singular fact, to make even better shooting on the third day than on each of the two preceding ones.

THE "TUNNEL" RIFLE.

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THE "EPOON" RIFLE.

Mr. Edge, it will be known to many of our readers, was engaged by Mr. Joseph Whitworth, to assist him in setting up his well-known hexagonal rifle on its first introduction to the public. Combining theory with practice, Mr. Edge came to the conclusion that the hexagonal was not the most suitable form of rifling for a cylinder bore; and that the barrels of the rifles which he had to construct had to be bored out to a portion of the gauge, or small diameter through any two sides, and a large diameter through any two others. The effect of this would be to retard revolution; yet, although so few as two or three grooves on this principle of rifling will answer, he has fixed upon nine as being the number most free from class of evils and not verging upon another, being, in fact, as near a circle as it was to approach.

The spiral adopted is one revolution in twenty-five inches, and it is said that with this form of rifling the heaviest charges may be used without producing that severity of recoil common to some rifles, thus conducting to a low trajectory at long ranges, without punishment to the shoulder.

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The spiral adopted is one revolution in twenty-five inches, and it is said that with this form of rifling the heaviest charges may be used without producing that severity of recoil common to some rifles, thus conducting to a low trajectory at long ranges, without punishment to the shoulder.

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PRIVY COUNCIL, JUNE 21.

HILARY V. POON.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to-day, gave judgment in this case. The appeal was against a judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales pronounced on the 6th July, 1860, in a suit brought by the respondent against the appellant for the purpose of redeeming a mortgag, &c., when the latter held over certain lands situated in the colony of New South Wales. The only question at issue was the validity of an alleged agreement entered into by the mortgag, deceased, with the appellant for the conveyance of the equity of redemption of the land in question, the mortgagor having, some years after the agreement, executed a indenture by which he granted the same, &c., to the respondent & to his heirs. The court below found that it had not been shown that any agreement had been entered into by the mortgagor with the appellant, and decreed in favour of the respondent.

Sir C. J. P. G. Q.C., and Mr. H. R. Vaughan Johnson were for the appellant; and the Solicitor-General and Mr. St. Georges for the respondent.

The lordsships dismissed the appeal with costs, and remitted the case to the court below, with a direction.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

It is possible that for some little time yet the distress in the manufacturing districts may increase rather than diminish. Already it is spread over a large area and includes a far greater mass of the artisan population than people at a distance at all understand or realize. In the smaller centres of manufacturing industry, such as Wigan and Stockport, the latest returns of those last week—show that desolation is gradually spreading, reaching a larger number of those who are directly or indirectly dependent on the cotton mills for support. At Wigan, for example, five per cent. of the population are wholly without employment, and thus altogether dependent on Union relief or private charity for the means of subsistence. The number requiring out-door relief is increasing by upwards of a hundred every week. At Stockport, out of 17,000 hands usually employed in the mills, 7000 are altogether out of work, and about the same number are required to work at short time. Of these, upwards of 4000 are receiving parochial relief, while 3000 families representing more than 10,000 individuals, are receiving weekly assistance from the local relief committees. This is only an illustration of what is going on throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts. Of course, in the large towns, where the number of hands dependent on the mills is far greater, the distress and desolation are multiplied in proportion. At Blackburn, for example, the number depending on Union relief has during the last few weeks increased at the alarming rate of 1000 and upwards weekly. We are glad to see that a committee has been formed at Manchester for the relief of the whole of the districts affected. As a meeting has been held for two days ago, under the presidency of the mayor, and arrangements formed for receiving contributions and directing the administration of a fund for "the Relief of Distress in the Manufacturing Districts." The object of the committee, as stated in the first resolution of the meeting, "shall be the receiving of contributions towards the relief of the present distress in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, and the distributing the same through systematic organisations."—*Home News*, June 26.

ANOTHER DARING CASE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The *Lancashire Miner* of the 12th instant says:—Today we have to record another case of daring highway robbery committed on lone travellers in the bush, and it does not call for immediate action on the part of the public guardians of life and property. We are at a loss as to who will be held responsible from that august body. On the 5th ult., six carriers, named respectively, David Hopper, Thomas Death, James Chalker, and Edward Chalker, were stuck up by four men on horseback, who presented guns and revolvers at them, and called them out one by one, tied their hands behind their backs and searched them; from Liverpool the robbers took 41 sovereigns, 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. from the Bank of New South Wales, Penith, from Thomas Death 2s.; from M. Mail 1s.; and from Chalker, 1s. taken. This outrage took place near Twaddle's paddock, about eight miles from Forbes. The victims of the robbery are carriers, one of whom, David Hopper, was attacked under similar circumstances about three weeks ago. For what is known, Hopper, at that time in the bush searching for horses, when he was stuck up and placed in bodily fear by two men, one being dressed in female apparel. The bushranger who enacted the part of a woman examined his pockets, and only finding a purse containing 6s. 6d., he indignantly returned it with the cash and decamped. After the commission of the robbery first mentioned, a匿名的 Mr. Thomas, the carrier, who had been a witness to the first, and the local police, were informed that a reward of £100 would be paid for such information that would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty party.

A reward will also be granted to any one implicated in the said outrage as an accessory (except the man who fired the shot) who shall give such required information.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13th August, 1862.

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